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Paul A. Roberts Technology Law Department MCI WorldCom, Inc. 1133 19th Street NW Washington, DC 20036			TON, ANTHONY T	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/768,070	GALLANT, JOHN K.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Anthony T Ton	2661	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 January 2001.
 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-26 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-3,6,8-14,17-21 and 24-26 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) 4,5,7,15,16,22 and 23 is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 10 April 2001 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 - Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 - Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>4 and 5</u> .	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Specification Objections

1. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:

a) Appropriate **Application Serial Number** in lines 14, 19, 24 and 28 of **page 1** and in line 3 of **page 2** should be provided.

b) A table on the top of page 19, which is used to tabulate ATM setup message parameters, has not been labeled by any name.

Examiner suggests adding term “**Table 1**” to the top of the table for being distinguished with other tables in the specification.

c) A table at the bottom of page 38, which is used to tabulate input ATM setup message parameters and value, has not been labeled by any name.

Examiner suggests adding term “**Table 2**” to the top of the table for being distinguished with other tables in the specification.

d) A table on the top of page 39, which is used to tabulate output ATM setup message parameters and value, has not been labeled by any name.

Examiner suggests adding term “**Table 3**” to the top of the table for being distinguished with other tables in the specification.

e) Term “Party Subaddress” in page 39 line 5 (the 4th row of the table that has been objected in the item (d) above) is not proper.

Examiner suggests changing this term to “**Called Party Subaddress**”.

f) Term “**truck** line 64” in page 41 line 30 is not proper.

Examiner suggests changing this term to “**trunk** line 64”.

g) Term “**is includes**” in page 42 line 11 is not proper.

Examiner suggests changing this term to “**is included**”.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Objections

2. **Claims 8, 15, 17 and 18** are objected to because of the following informalities:
 - a) **In Claims 8, 17 and 18:** Term “**an SVC**” in Claim 8 and Claim 18 in line 3, and in Claim 17 in line 10 is not appropriate.
Examiner suggests changing this term to “**a SVC**”.
 - b) **In Claim 15:** Term “**party CP**” in line 3 is misspelling.
Examiner suggests changing this term to “**party CPE**”.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter, which the applicant regards as his invention.
4. **Claim 13** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

The claim recites limitation “**wherein the second multi-service control point is the multi-service control point are the same multi-service control point**” in line 1 – line 4 is vague and indefinite since the claimed language structure is not adequately disclosed. Does the applicant mean that “**the second multi-service control point and the multi-service control point are the same multi-service control point**”?

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. **Claims 1-3, 6, 8-14, 17-21 and 24-26** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Christie et al** (US Patent No. 6,081,525) in view of **La Porta et al** (US Patent No. 5,473,679), and further in view of **Mottishaw et al** (US Patent No. 6,721,284).

a) **In Regarding to Claim 1: Christie disclosed** an intelligent network for use with an ATM network to set up an ATM switched virtual circuit to provide VToA services and alias addressing (*see Fig.1, block 160*), the intelligent network comprising:

a multi-service control point operable to receive an input extracted from an input ATM setup message that includes a called party phone number value and a VToA designator, and generate an output in response for use in generating an output ATM setup message (*see Fig.5: blocks 520 and 534 (the combination of these two blocks can be considered as multi-service control point since the block 520 is used for Signaling Transfer Point “STP”, and the block 534 is used for a communications setup when it is in control function; note that the block 534 is used to manage in both control function and connection function, its name is “Control/Connection Manager - CCM” as disclosed in col.5 lines 61-62; therefore, it is not only treated as a “MSCP”, but sometimes it is also treated as an “ASIP”; and such “MSCP” and “ASIP” are disclosed by the instant claim); see col.2 lines 19-35: receiving the signaling (an input) for calls, generating control message (an output); see col.18 lines 6-10: The initial address message*

“IAM” initiates the call and contains call set-up information such as the dialed number (called party phone number value); see col.9 lines 39-64: virtual paths are designated in ATM cells by the VPI, Muxes convert the user information into cells that identify the selected connection. User information can be switched through an ATM fabric on a call by the call basis (in the ATM switching, a call basis is required to provide switched virtual circuits “SVC” or switched virtual paths “SVP”; and therefore, as such can be considered as Voice Telephony over ATM “VToA”, and VPI can be considered as a VToA designator or SVC for VToA));

an ATM signaling intercept processor operable to communicate the input to the multi-service control point (see the connection between block 534 and block 520 in Fig.5), receive the output generated by the multi-service control point (see col.7 lines 43-45: signaling messages for calls arrive on link 290 are routed by STP 260 to CCM 250), and communicate the output ATM setup message to the ingress ATM edge switch of the ATM network (see the connection between block 534 (ASIP) and block 526 (ingress ATM edge switch) in Fig.5); and

a service administration operable to provision the multi-service control point and the ATM signaling intercept processor (see Fig.5 block 550; and see col.14 lines 16-47: Platform handler 620 is also responsible for managing and monitor CCM (ASIP) activities, handling administrative messages).

Christie failed to explicitly disclose an ATM signaling intercept processor operable to intercept the input ATM setup message from an ingress ATM edge switch of the ATM network, and extract the input from the input ATM setup message.

La Porta clearly disclosed such an ATM signaling intercept processor operable to intercept the input ATM setup message from an ingress ATM edge switch of the ATM network

(see Fig.1 block 120 (ASIP) and block 110 (ingress ATM edge switch)), and extract the input from the input ATM setup message (see Fig.4 step 402).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement such an ATM signaling intercept processor throughout the signal processor of Christie, as taught by La Porta for operating a telecommunications system that interworks between Customer Premises Equipments and an ATM system, **the motivation being to utilize bandwidth more efficiently.**

Both Christie and La Porta failed to explicitly disclose a multi-service control point (MSCP) operable to generate an alias ATM address of a called party CPE that corresponds to a network gateway in communication with a PSTN switch through a plurality of trunk lines and a desired trunk line of the plurality of trunk lines, and an ASIP operable to generate the output ATM setup message using the output that includes the alias ATM address.

Mottishaw disclosed such a MSCP *(see Fig.2 block "DMI" (MSCP), block "PSTN/IP Gateway + Gatekeeper" and block "PSTN"; see col.4 line 58 – col.6 line 12: calling party information includes alias addresses recited in col.5 lines 52-58, called party information is the same as that calling party information in col.6 lines 10-12; and see col.4 lines 10-26: optionally connected to one or more SCNs (hence a desired trunk line) using narrowband ISDN and/or SS7 signaling with trunk connections (hence, a plurality of trunk lines); and see col.10 lines 55-60: alias addresses).*

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement such a MSCP operable to generate an alias ATM address of a called party CPE that corresponds to a network gateway in communication with a PSTN

switch through a plurality of trunk lines and a desired trunk line of the plurality of trunk lines, and an ASIP operable to generates the output ATM setup message using the output that includes the alias ATM address throughout the signaling processing system of Christie, as taught by Mottishaw in order to provide more additional addresses to single physical port of a user, **the motivation being** to provide more optional access to a phone number of a communications user.

b) In Regarding to Claim 2: Christie further disclosed wherein the input includes a calling party phone number value (*see col.17 lines 29-46: IAM includes calling party number*).

It would have been obvious to combine Christie, La Porta and Mottishaw for the same reason as in Claim 1.

c) In Regarding to Claim 3: Christie and La Porta disclosed all aspects of this claim as set forth in claims 1 and 2.

Christie failed to explicitly disclose wherein the input includes an ATM address of the calling party CPE. **However, Christie disclosed** *communication users 110 and 120 as shown in Fig.1, which could be any entity that supplies telecommunications traffic to the ATM network. One example would be a CPE (see col.3 lines 57-60)*. Therefore, **Christie inherently disclosed** such an input that includes an ATM address of the calling party CPE because before establishing a connection between two CPEs in an ATM network, the address of calling CPE should be included in the input ATM setup message for such a connection.

Furthermore, **La Porta also disclosed** such and input (*see Fig.2 block 2061; and col.4 lines 29-65: The header of each cell is comprised of fields which store VCI and VPI data*).

It would have been obvious to combine Christie, La Porta and Mottishaw for the same reason as in Claim 1.

d) **In Regarding to Claim 6:** **Christie and La Porta disclosed** all aspects of this claim as set forth in claim 1; and **Christie further disclosed** wherein the output includes an ATM address of the called party (*see col.18 lines 6-7: IAM initiates the call and contains call setup information, such as dialed number*).

Christie failed to explicitly disclose the output includes such an alias address of the called party CPE that corresponds to the network gateway and a desired trunk line of the plurality of trunk lines.

Mottishaw disclosed such an alias address of the called party CPE that corresponds to the network gateway and a desired trunk line of the plurality of trunk lines (*see Fig.2 block "PSTN/IP Gateway + Gatekeeper"; see col.4 line 58 – col.6 line 12: calling party information includes alias addresses recited in col.5 lines 52-58, called party information is the same as that calling party information in col.6 lines 10-12; and see col.4 lines 10-26: optionally connected to one or more SCNs (hence a desired trunk line) using narrowband ISDN and/or SS7 signaling with trunk connections (hence, a plurality of trunk lines))*.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement such an alias address of the called party CPE that corresponds to the network gateway and a desired trunk line of the plurality of trunk lines throughout the ATM address of Christie, as taught by Mottishaw in order to provide more additional addresses to single physical port of a user, **the motivation being** to provide more optional access to a phone number of a communications user.

e) In Regarding to Claim 8: Christie further disclosed wherein the multi-service control point determines if the input ATM setup message requests a SVC for VToA by analyzing the VToA designator portion of the input (*see Fig.2 and col.7 lines 43-67: Signaling messages for calls arrive on link 290 and are routed by STP 260 to CCM 250. The signaling received by the CCM 250 would identify (request) the access connections for the calls. Since multiple virtual connections are pre-provisioned from ATM interface 230 to the destination network, the CCM 250 can select a virtual connection to the destination (hence the input ATM setup message has requested a SVC for VToA); and see Fig.5 and col.12 lines 24-34: In which, if user 510 were to placed the call during the day, the CCM would determine that user 512 was destination, and in this case ATM system would not be used (hence in this case the input ATM setup message has not requested a SVC for VToA).*

It would have been obvious to combine Christie, La Porta and Mottishaw for the same reason as in Claim 1.

i) In Regarding to Claim 9: Christie and La Porta disclosed all aspects of this claim as set forth in claim 1.

Christie failed to explicitly disclose the following steps of the release message:
wherein the multi-service control point is operable to receive an input extracted from an input ATM release message and to generate an output in response for use in generating an output ATM release message, and

wherein the ATM signaling intercept processor operable to intercept the input ATM release message from an ingress ATM edge switch of the ATM network, to extract the input from the input ATM release message, to communicate the input to the multi-service control

point, to receive the output generated by the multi-service control point, to generate the output ATM release message using the output, and communicate the output ATM signaling message to the ingress ATM edge switch of the ATM network.

However, **Christie also disclosed** a release message on a call (*see col.17 lines 29-46; and see Fig.13 for terminating process sends REL information to the originating process*). Therefore, the rejection that applied to the setup message in the claim 1 would be applied to the release message.

It would have been obvious to combine Christie, La Porta and Mottishaw for the same reason as in Claim 1.

j) **In Regarding to Claim 10: Christie and La Porta disclosed** all aspects of this claim as set forth in claim 1.

Christie failed to explicitly disclose wherein the ATM edge switch receives the input ATM setup message from an enterprise gateway.

Mottishaw disclosed such an enterprise gateway (*see Fig.2 block “PSTN/IP Gateway + Gatekeeper”*).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement such a gateway throughout ATM Mux of Christie, as taught by Mottishaw for operating a telecommunications system that interworks between Customer Premises Equipments and an ATM system, **the motivation being** able to handle dynamic allocation of VPI/VCI connection assignments required to support SVC in VToA communications systems.

k) In Regarding to Claim 11: Christie further disclosed wherein the multi-service control point is operable to determine if the called party phone number value is valid, and wherein the input ATM setup message is rejected if the called party phone number value is not valid (*see col.22 lines 45-58: The Coding Standard will be screened to ensure that the standard is coded 00. All others will be rejected; and see col.23 lines 12-22: The IAM called party number should be handled. Presentation allowed/restricted will be screened*).

It would have been obvious to combine Christie, La Porta and Mottishaw for the same reason as in Claim 1.

l) In Regarding to Claim 12: Christie further disclosed the intelligent network further comprising:

a second multi-service control point operable to receive an egress input extracted from the output ATM setup message that includes the called party phone number value, and generate an egress output in response (*see Fig.5: in combination of blocks 520 and 536; and see the described on the MSCP in the claim 1 above*),

a second ATM signaling intercept processor operable to intercept the output ATM setup message from an egress ATM edge switch of the ATM network, extract the egress input from the output ATM setup message, communicate the egress input to the second multi-service control point, receive the egress output generated by the multi-service control point, generate an ATM setup message using the egress output, and communicate the ATM setup message to the egress ATM edge switch of the ATM network (*see Fig.5: blocks 520, 536, and 528. Basically, the functions of these blocks are operating similarly as that of blocks 518, 534, and 526 as*

described in the claim 1 above. However, these blocks are interfaces between the ATM cross-connections 542-546 and the destination user 514), and

wherein the service administration is operable to provision the second multi-service control point and the second ATM signaling intercept processor (*see Fig.5: block 550 that is a common service control point connected to the signal processors 536 (the second multi-service control point)).*

It would have been obvious to combine Christie, La Porta and Mottishaw for the same reason as in Claim 1.

m) **In Regarding to Claim 13:** **Christie further disclosed** wherein the second multi-service control point and the multi-service control point are the same multi-service control point (*see Fig.5: block 550 that is a common service control point used for both signal processors 534 and 536).*

It would have been obvious to combine Christie, La Porta and Mottishaw for the same reason as in Claim 1.

n) **In Regarding to Claim 14:** **Christie disclosed** an ATM telecommunications network with an intelligent network for providing VToA services and alias addressing using an ATM switched virtual circuit, the ATM telecommunications network comprising:

an ATM network operable to communicate ATM cells and ATM messages (*see Fig.5 blocks 542, 544 and 546 (ATM cross connect));*

an ingress ATM edge switch in communication with the ATM network and the ingress CPE and to communicate an output ATM setup message to the ATM network (*see Fig.5 block 526 (ingress ATM edge switch), block 542 (ATM network), and block 510 (ingress CPE));*

an egress ATM edge switch in communication with the ATM network and the egress CPE and to communicate an ATM setup message to the egress CPE (*see Fig.5 block 528 (egress ATM edge switch), block 546 (ATM network), and block 514 (egress CPE)*); and an intelligent network that includes (*see Fig.5 block 500*):

a multi-service control point operable to receive the input extracted from the input ATM setup message that includes a called party phone number value and a VToA designator (*see Fig.5: blocks 520 and 534 (the combination of these two blocks can be considered as multi-service control point since the block 520 is used for Signaling Transfer Point “STP”, and the block 534 is used for a communications setup when it is in control function; note that the block 534 is used to manage in both control function and connection function, its name is “Control/Connection Manager - CCM” as disclosed in col.5 lines 61-62; therefore, it is not only treated as a “MSCP”, but it is also treated as an “ASIP”; and such “MSCP” and “ASIP” are disclosed by the instant claim); see col.2 lines 19-35: receiving the signaling (an input) for calls, generating control message (an output); see col.18 lines 6-10: the initial address message “IAM” initiates the call and contains call set-up information such as the dialed number (called party phone number value); see col.9 lines 39-64: virtual paths are designated in ATM cells by the VPI, Muxes convert the user information into cells that identify the selected connection. User information can be switched through an ATM fabric on a call by the call basis (in the ATM switching, a call basis is required to provide switched virtual circuits “SVC” or switched virtual paths “SVP”; and therefore, as such can be*

considered as Voice Telephony over ATM "VToA", and VPI can be considered as a VToA designator or SVC for VToA),

an ATM signaling intercept processor operable to communicate the input to the multi-service control point (*see the connection between block 534 and block 520 in Fig.5*), receive the output generated by the multi-service control point (*see col. 7 lines 43-45: signaling messages for calls arrive on link 290 are routed by STP 260 to CCM 250*), and communicate the output ATM setup message to the ingress ATM edge switch of the ATM network (*see the connection between block 534 (ASIP) and block 526 (ingress ATM edge switch) in Fig.5*);

a second multi-service control point operable to receive an egress input extracted from the output ATM setup message that includes the called party phone number value, and generate an egress output in response (*see Fig.5: in combination of blocks 520 and 536; and see the described on the MSCP in the claim 1 above*),

a second ATM signaling intercept processor operable to intercept the output ATM setup message from the egress ATM edge switch of the ATM network, extract the egress input from the output ATM setup message, communicate the egress input to the second multi-service control point, receive the egress output generated by the multi-service control point, generate an ATM setup message using the output, and communicate the ATM setup message to the egress ATM edge switch of the ATM network (*see Fig.5: blocks 520, 536, and 528. Basically, the functions of these blocks are operating similarly as that of blocks 518, 534, and 526 as described in the claim 1*

above, and these blocks are interfaces between the ATM cross-connections 542-546 and the destination user 514), and

a service administration operable to provision the multi-service control point, the ATM signaling intercept processor, the second multi-service control point and the second ATM signaling intercept processor (see Fig.5: block 550 that is a common service control point used for both signal processors 534 and 536).

Christie failed to explicitly disclose an ATM telecommunications network comprising: an ingress CPE operable to generate an input ATM setup message, the ingress ATM edge switch operable to receive the input ATM setup message from the ingress CPE, and an egress ATM edge switch operable to receive the output ATM setup message from the ATM network; and an ATM signaling intercept processor operable to intercept the input ATM setup message from an ingress ATM edge switch of the ATM network, and extract the input from the input ATM setup message.

La Porta clearly disclosed such an ingress and egress CPEs (*see Fig.2 block 2061 (ingress) and block 2201 (egress)*) and such an ATM signaling intercept processor operable to intercept the input ATM setup message from an ingress ATM edge switch of the ATM network (*see Fig.1 block 120 (ASIP) and block 110 (ingress ATM edge switch)*), and extract the input from the input ATM setup message (*see Fig.4 step 402*).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement such an ATM signaling intercept processor throughout the signal processor of Christie, as taught by La Porta for operating a telecommunications system

that interworks between Customer Premises Equipments and an ATM system, **the motivation being** to utilize bandwidth more efficiently.

Both Christie and La Porta failed to explicitly disclose an egress CPE in communication with a PSTN switch through a plurality of trunk lines, the egress CPE operable to receive an ATM setup message and to select one of the plurality of trunk lines based on the ATM setup message to use to communicate with the PSTN switch; and a multi-service control point (MSCP) operable to generate an alias ATM address of a called party CPE that corresponds to a network gateway in communication with a PSTN switch through a plurality of trunk lines and a desired trunk line of the plurality of trunk lines, and generate an output that includes the alias ATM address in response for use in generating an output ATM setup message.

Mottishaw disclosed such an egress CPE in communication with a PSTN switch through a plurality of trunk lines, the egress CPE operable to receive an ATM setup message and to select one of the plurality of trunk lines based on the ATM setup message to use to communicate with the PSTN switch; and such a MSCP (*see Fig. 2 block "DMI" (MSCP), block "PSTN/IP Gateway + Gatekeeper" and block "PSTN"; see col.4 line 58 – col.6 line 12: calling party information includes alias addresses recited in col.5 lines 52-58, called party information is the same as that calling party information in col.6 lines 10-12; and see col.4 lines 10-26: optionally connected to one or more SCNs (hence a desired trunk line) using narrowband ISDN and/or SS7 signaling with trunk connections (hence, a plurality of trunk lines); and see col.10 lines 55-60: alias addresses*).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement such an egress CPE in communication with a PSTN switch

through a plurality of trunk lines, the egress CPE operable to receive an ATM setup message and to select one of the plurality of trunk lines based on the ATM setup message to use to communicate with the PSTN switch; and such a MSCP throughout the broadband telecommunications system of Christie, as taught by Mottishaw in order to provide more additional addresses to single physical port of a user, **the motivation being** to provide more optional access to a phone number of a communications user.

o) In Regarding to Claim 17: This claim is rejected for the same reasons as claim 8 because the apparatus in claim 8 can be used to practice the method steps of Claim 17.

p) In Regarding to Claim 18: **Christie further disclosed** wherein analyzing the information to determine if the input ATM setup message is a request to set up a SVC for VToA further includes processing the information to provide VToA services (*see col.2 lines 20-35: the method comprises receiving the signaling for the call (the input ATM setup message) into the signaling processor and processing the signaling to select the virtual connection (hence SVC for VToA). The method further includes generating a control message in the signaling processor to identify the particular connection and the selected virtual connection, and transmitting the control message to the ATM interworking Mux (hence provide VToA services)).*

It would have been obvious to combine Christie, La Porta and Mottishaw for the same reason as in Claim 17.

q) In Regarding to Claims 19 and 20: **Christie and La Porta disclosed** all aspects of these claims as set forth in claim 17. .

Both Christie and La Porta failed to explicitly disclose wherein generating an alias ATM address includes using a called party number of the information extracted from the input

ATM setup message as recited in **Claim 19**; and wherein generating an alias ATM address includes using a called party number and a calling party number of the information extracted from the input ATM setup message as recited in **Claim 20**.

Mottishaw disclosed such generating an alias ATM address includes using a called party number of the information extracted from the input ATM setup message; and generating an alias ATM address includes using a called party number and a calling party number of the information extracted from the input ATM setup message (*see col.4 line 58 – col.6 line 12: calling party information includes alias addresses recited in col.5 lines 52-58, called party information is the same as that calling party information in col.6 lines 10-12*).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement such generating an alias ATM address includes using a called party number of the information extracted from the input ATM setup message; and generating an alias ATM address includes using a called party number and a calling party number of the information extracted from the input ATM setup message throughout the signaling processing system of Christie, as taught by Mottishaw in order to provide more additional accesses and plain old telephones can communicate with other data network devices through ATM networks via PSTN switch and network gateway, **the motivation being** to provide more optional access to a phone number of a communications user.

r) **In Regarding to Claim 21:** This claim is rejected for the same reasons as claim 14 because the apparatus in claim 14 can be used to practice the method steps of Claim 21.

s) In Regarding to Claim 24: further comprising processing the information to provide VToA services after analyzing the information to determine if the VToA designator is present (see *Fig.9: Analyzed Info and Resume arrows*).

It would have been obvious to combine Christie, La Porta and Mottishaw for the same reason as in Claim 21.

t) In Regarding to Claims 25 and 26: **Christie and La Porta disclosed** all aspects of these claims as set forth in claim 21.

Both Christie and La Porta failed to explicitly disclose wherein generating an alias ATM address includes using the called party number and the calling party number of the information extracted from the input ATM setup message as recited in **Claim 25**; and selecting one of the plurality of trunk lines at the called party CPE to establish communications between the network gateway and the PSTN switch based on the alias ATM address as recited in **Claim 26**.

Mottishaw disclosed such generating an alias ATM address includes using the called party number and the calling party number of the information extracted from the input ATM setup message as recited in **Claim 25** (*see col.4 line 58 – col.6 line 12: calling party information includes alias addresses recited in col.5 lines 52-58, called party information is the same as that calling party information in col.6 lines 10-12*); and selecting one of the plurality of trunk lines at the called party CPE to establish communications between the network gateway and the PSTN switch based on the alias ATM address (*see col.4 lines 10-26: optionally connected to one or more SCNs (hence a desired trunk line) using narrowband ISDN and/or SS7 signaling with trunk connections (hence, a plurality of trunk lines)*).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement such generating an alias ATM address includes using the called party number and the calling party number of the information extracted from the input ATM setup message; and selecting one of the plurality of trunk lines at the called party CPE to establish communications between the network gateway and the PSTN switch based on the alias ATM address throughout the signaling processing system of Christie, as taught by Mottishaw in order to provide more additional addresses to single physical port of a user, and plain old telephones can communicate with other data network devices through ATM networks via PSTN switch and network gateway, **the motivation being** to provide more options to communications users.

Allowable Subject Matter

7. **Claims 4, 5, 7, 15, 16, 22 and 23** are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Conclusion

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Anthony T Ton whose telephone number is 703-305-8956. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F: 8:00 am - 4:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Douglas W Olms can be reached on 703-305-4703. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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ATT
4/29/2004



KENNETH VANDERPUYE
PRIMARY EXAMINER